tion increase so that the total Jewish population in the region began to decline. This tendency continued right up to World War I.

Austrian law denied Galician Jews the right to move into the western regions of Habsburg territories—the so-called Czech and German lands, including Vienna—until 1849. Migration to Hungary, on the other hand, was relatively unrestricted. Thus, during the first half of the nineteenth century, Jews migrating from Galicia went mainly to Hungary, the Romanian lands, the Duchy of Warsaw, and, in the late 1820s, to Novorossiia. From the middle of the nineteenth century many Galician Jews migrated to Vienna. During the second half of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century, Jews tended to move from Galicia’s western (Polish) part into its eastern (Ukrainian) part and also to Bucovina, Transcarpathia, and Romania.

Until its downfall in February 1917, the Russian Empire also limited the right of Jews to move into interior regions. During the first half of the nineteenth century, Jews from the Lithuanian and Belarusian lands, the Duchy of Warsaw, and, in the late 1820s, to Novorossiia. From the middle of the nineteenth century many Galician Jews migrated to Vienna. During the second half of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century, Jews tended to move from Galicia’s western (Polish) part into its eastern (Ukrainian) part and also to Bucovina, Transcarpathia, and Romania.

Until its downfall in February 1917, the Russian Empire also limited the right of Jews to move into interior regions. During the first half of the nineteenth century, Jews from the Lithuanian and Belarusian (northwestern) provinces of the Pale migrated to Novorossiia, including Bessarabia and as well as Ukraine. As a rule these moves were motivated by economic opportunity. From the second half of the nineteenth to the beginning of the twentieth century, economic prospects spurred the internal migration of Jews from the northwestern and southwestern provinces of the Pale into Novorossiia as well as into Russia’s interior provinces and the Kingdom of Poland, which was becoming economically more dynamic.

Before the reforms of Alexander II, Jews had the right of permanent settlement outside the Pale only in Courland, Lifland, and the Caucasus—that is, in those regions where Jewish communities had existed before their annexation to the Russian Empire. Before World War I, only about 6 percent of the Jewish population of the European part of the Russian Empire resided legally outside the Pale. Jews who managed to settle outside the Pale illegally were subjected to periodic expulsion. Even within the Pale limitations were periodically placed on the right of Jews to reside in rural areas, in the zone along the frontier, and in certain towns.

While Galician Jews were moving to rural areas at the end of the nineteenth century, Jews in the Russian Empire were urbanizing. Urbanization was especially noticeable in the industrial centers developing in Poland and Novorossiia. Nonetheless, in 1897 the overwhelming majority (86.9%) of Jews in the provinces of the Pale and the Kingdom of Poland still lived in towns and villages. Jews constituted 52.6 percent of the total urban population in the southwestern provinces of the Pale, 37.7 percent in the Kingdom of Poland, 35.9 percent in the northwestern provinces, and 23.6 percent in Novorossiia.

Jews from Prussian Poland constituted a large proportion of Jewish emigrants from the German states to the United States during the first six decades of the nineteenth century. Between 1820 and 1870, about 20,000 Galician Jews also emigrated to the United States, along with about 10,000 from the Russian Empire.

Beginning in the last third of the nineteenth century, Jewish emigration from Eastern Europe assumed massive proportions. Emigration was stimulated by a variety of factors: the adverse effects of rapid modernization on traditional Jewish society, a deepening socioeconomic crisis, the economic attraction of the United States, and intensified antisemitism. The number of Jews emigrating from Russia between 1903 and 1914 was so large that it exceeded their rate of natural increase.

From 1871 to 1880 about 70,000 Jews emigrated from Eastern Europe, including 15,000–20,000 from the Russian Empire, a dramatic increase over previous decades that was overshadowed by subsequent developments. From 1881 to 1900 more than 760,000 Jews left Eastern Europe, and in the period from 1901 to 1914 about 1.6 million Jews emigrated. The overwhelming majority left from the Russian Empire (about 2 million) and Galicia (350,000). In all, prior to World War I about 3.5 million Eastern European Jewish emigrants and their descendants settled outside Eastern Europe. They lived mainly in the United States but also in Hungary, Romania, the Asian part of the Russian Empire, Great Britain, Argentina, Canada, Germany, Austria, South Africa, Palestine, and France, although smaller groups could be found in practically every corner of the globe.

The settlement of Jews in Palestine was distinctive because it was motivated by ideological factors along with economic ones. However, prior to World War I Palestine attracted less than 2 percent of all Jewish emigrants.

Up to the last third of the nineteenth century, both the birth and death rates of the Jews in Eastern Europe were gradually and synchronously declining. Since the death rate declined more rapidly than the birth rate, the rate of natural increase rose. It peaked in the 1890s to 20 to 21.5 per thousand annually. Particularly significant in this regard was the relatively low rate of infant mortality among Jews, accompanied by a relatively low rate of Jewish child mortality among Jews, accompanied by a relatively low rate of Jewish child mortality among Jews, accompanied by a relatively low rate of Jewish child mortality among Jews, accompanied by a relatively low rate of Jewish child mortality among Jews, accompanied by a relatively low rate of Jewish child mortality among Jews, accompanied by a relatively low rate of Jewish child mortality among Jews.